

# V I S U A L N E U R O S C I E N C E

## DETAILED INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

**AIMS AND SCOPE.** *Visual Neuroscience* publishes papers based on original experimental or theoretical work concerned explicitly with the biological substrates of vision, including the neural mechanisms involved in visually guided behavior and perception. Studies based exclusively on clinical, psychophysical, or behavioral methods will be considered only if they speak directly to issues of neural mechanisms. The journal features full-length research reports and review articles as well as short communications.

**ORIGINALITY AND COPYRIGHT.** To be considered for publication in *Visual Neuroscience* a manuscript cannot have been published previously, nor can it be under review for publication elsewhere. Papers with multiple authors are reviewed with the assumption that all authors have approved the submitted manuscript and concur in its submission to *Visual Neuroscience*. A Transfer of Copyright Agreement must be executed before an article can be published. Government authors whose articles were created in the course of their employment must so certify in lieu of copyright transfer. Authors are responsible for obtaining written permission from the copyright owners to reprint any previously published material included in their article.

**MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION AND REVIEW.** An original and three high quality photocopies should be submitted to:

James T. McIlwain, Editor  
*Visual Neuroscience*  
Brown University, Box G-M416  
Providence, RI 02912, USA

Subsequent correspondence should refer to the Manuscript Reference Number, which will appear on the Acknowledgment Card sent to the corresponding author. Each manuscript will normally be reviewed by at least two referees with relevant scientific experience. Authors may suggest appropriate reviewers, but final selection of referees will be made by the Editor. Reviewers are asked to evaluate manuscripts for their scientific merit and clarity of presentation and to voice any concerns related to the welfare of animal and human subjects. Every effort will be made to notify authors of the reviewers' recommendations within six weeks of receipt of a manuscript.

**MANUSCRIPT LENGTH AND EXCESS PAGE CHARGES.** Due to space limitations, concisely written papers are more likely to receive favorable review than those judged to be excessively long. Page charges are not levied for articles occupying fewer than 12 printed pages (i.e. double-spaced manuscripts of approximately 40 pages or less, using standard, uniformly spaced typefaces, and including figures), but authors will be asked to pay \$100 for each printed page beyond 12. Editorial review and publication of a paper are not contingent upon the payment of page charges.

Manuscripts submitted as Short Communications should normally occupy no more than 4 printed pages, figures included (approximately 13 manuscript pages).

**MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION AND STYLE.** Manuscripts must be in English and typed double-spaced on one side only of 8½ × 11" or A4 size good quality paper. Allow margins of at least 1" (20 mm); use a 5-space paragraph indent; do not hyphenate words at the end of lines and do not justify right margins. Minor corrections to the manuscript may be typed or neatly printed in ink; retyping is required for significant changes. Numbers should be spelled out when they occur at the beginning of a sentence; use Arabic numerals elsewhere. Abbreviations should be used sparingly and nonstandard abbreviations should be defined at their first occurrence. Metric system (SI) units should be used. Manuscripts that do not conform to the style of *Visual Neuroscience* will be returned without review.

scripts that do not conform to the style of *Visual Neuroscience* will be returned without review.

**MANUSCRIPT ELEMENTS AND ORDER.** Unless there are obvious and compelling reasons for variation (e.g. review articles, short communications), manuscripts should be organized as follows:

**Title page.** This is page 1. The title should be concise, informative, and free of abbreviations, chemical formulae, technical jargon, and esoteric terms. This page should include (a) the article's full title, (b) names and affiliations of all authors, (c) the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the corresponding author, (d) the address for reprint requests if different from that of the corresponding author, (e) a short title of 50 characters or less, and (f) a list of the number of manuscript pages, number of tables, and number of figures.

**Abstract and keywords page.** This is page 2 and should include (a) the article's full title, (b) an abstract of no more than 300 words, and (c) up to 5 keywords or phrases that reflect the content and major thrust of the article. The abstract should give a succinct account of the objective, methods, results, and significance of the research.

**Introduction.** This section begins on page 3 and should clearly state the objective of the research in the context of previous work bearing directly on the subject. An extensive review of the literature is not usually appropriate.

**Methods.** This section should be brief but provide sufficient information to permit others to replicate the study. Pertinent details of species, apparatus and equipment, procedures and experimental design should be described.

*All experiments involving human subjects must be conducted in accordance with principles embodied in the Declaration of Helsinki (Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association). Experiments involving animal subjects must conform to the principles regarding the care and use of animals adopted by the American Physiological Society and the Society for Neuroscience. The editor may refuse papers that provide insufficient evidence of adherence to these principles.*

**Results.** The results should be presented clearly and concisely, using figures and tables to summarize or illustrate the important findings. Quantitative observations are often more effectively displayed in graphs than in tables.

**Discussion.** The discussion should summarize the major findings and explain their significance in terms of the study's objectives and relationship to previous, relevant work. This section should present compact, clearly developed arguments rather than wide-ranging speculation or uncritical collation of earlier reports.

**Acknowledgments.** Use a separate page to recognize the contributions of individuals and supporting institutions.

**References.** *Visual Neuroscience* uses the author-date reference style of the *Journal of Physiology*. In the text, references should be cited as follows:

as shown by Herrick (1948)  
(Gordon et al., 1973)  
(Buhl & Peichl, 1986; Gordon et al., 1987)

The alphabetical list of references begins a new page, and must be typed double-spaced. Each in-text citation must have a corresponding reference and vice versa. List works by different authors who are cited within the same parentheses in chronological order, beginning with the earlier work. Journal titles should not be abbreviated. Only published articles and articles in press should appear in this list. Responsibility for the accuracy of references cited lies with the authors. Brief examples:

### Journal article

Buhl, E.H. & Peichl, L. (1986). Morphology of rabbit retinal ganglion cells projecting to the medial terminal nucleus of the accessory optic system. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, **253**, 163–174.

### Book

Herrick, C.J. (1948). *The Brain of the Tiger Salamander*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

### Chapter in an edited book

Bonds, A.B. & DeBruyn, E.J. (1986). Inhibition and spatial selectivity in the visual cortex: The cooperative neuronal network revisited. In *Models of Visual Cortex*, ed. Rose, D. & Dobson, V.G., pp. 292–300. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

For more than one work by the same author(s) published in the same year, use (Jones, 1986a,b) in text and likewise in the reference section.

**Tables.** Tables should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals and each should be typed double-spaced on a separate sheet. All tables are to be grouped together after the references. A short explanatory title and column headings should make the table intelligible without reference to the text. All tables must be cited and their approximate positions indicated in the text.

**Figures and legends.** The number of figures should be the minimum necessary to make the essential points of the paper. Figures should be supplied no larger than 8 × 10" (approx. 200 × 250 mm) and must be camera-ready. Photographs for halftone reproduction must be on white glossy paper. Figures should be composed to occupy a single column (8.3 cm) or two columns (17 cm) after reduction. Diagrams and illustrations must have a professional appearance and be typed or drawn with sharp, black lettering to permit reduction. To assure legibility, letters, numbers, and symbols on figures should have a minimum height of 1 mm when reduced. Photomicrographs must include a calibration bar; if symbols are used on micrographs, they must contrast sufficiently with the background to be clearly visible when printed. Photocopies of micrographs are not acceptable for review purposes.

Artwork should normally be in black and white; if authors have color figures, the publisher will provide a price quotation for the additional production costs. All figures must be identified on the back with the short title of the paper, figure number, and figure orientation (top or bottom). Preferably, figures should be mounted on heavy sheets of the same size as the manuscript. Four complete sets of figures should be carefully packaged in protective envelopes, one to accompany each copy of the manuscript. Each figure must be cited and its approximate position clearly indicated within the text.

Figures must be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals and be accompanied by a descriptive caption typed double-spaced on a separate sheet. The captions, collected at the end of the manuscript, should concisely describe the figure and identify any symbols and/or calibration bars.

**COPYEDITING AND PAGE PROOFS.** The publisher reserves the right to copyedit manuscripts to conform to the style of *Visual Neuroscience*. The corresponding author will receive page proofs for final proofreading. No rewriting of the final accepted manuscript is permitted at the proof stage, and substantial changes may be charged to the authors.

**OFFPRINTS.** The corresponding author will receive 25 free article offprints. A form will accompany the page proofs allowing orders for complete copies of the issue and for the purchase of additional offprints. Offprint requirements of all coauthors should be included on this form. Orders received after issue printing will be subject to a 50% reprint surcharge.

# V I S U A L N E U R O S C I E N C E

Volume 8

March 1992

Number 3

## CONTENTS

### *Research Articles*

- CHIYE AOKI AND SHARA KABAK 177 Cholinergic terminals in the cat visual cortex: Ultrastructural basis for interaction with glutamate-immunoreactive neurons and other cells
- Y. SHIMODA, S. HIDAKA, M. MAEHARA, Y. LU, AND Y. HASHIMOTO 193 Hyperpolarizing interplexiform cell of the dace retina identified physiologically and morphologically
- ELIZABETH K. MESSERSMITH AND DIANNA A. REDBURN 201  $\gamma$ -Aminobutyric acid immunoreactivity in multiple cell types of the developing rabbit retina
- STUART C. MANGEL AND WILLIAM J. BRUNKEN 213 The effects of serotonin drugs on horizontal and ganglion cells in the rabbit retina
- L.P. MORIN, J. BLANCHARD, AND R.Y. MOORE 219 Intergeniculate leaflet and suprachiasmatic nucleus organization and connections in the golden hamster
- YOU-WEI PENG AND DOMINIC MAN-KIT LAM 231 Organization and development of horizontal cells in the goldfish retina, II: Use of monoclonal antibody MH1
- JOSEPH C. BESHARSE AND PAUL WITKOVSKY 243 Light-evoked contraction of red absorbing cones in the *Xenopus* retina is maximally sensitive to green light
- NORMA LAKE, CAROLE VERDONE-SMITH, AND SEYMOUR BROWNSTEIN 251 Immunocytochemical localization of taurine and glial fibrillary acidic protein in human optic nerve
- PAUL J. MAY AND JOHN D. PORTER 257 The laminar distribution of macaque tectobulbar and tectospinal neurons
- MICHAEL W. LEVINE, BRIAN G. CLELAND, AND ROGER P. ZIMMERMAN 277 Variability of responses of cat retinal ganglion cells

### *Short Communication*

ISSN 0952-5238

© 1992 Cambridge University Press

Printed in the United States of America